B 648 1869. The Iranian government, however, maintained its standpoint and, when the oil concession in Bahrein was granted to an American company, launched a protest with the American government. (20)

20. A brief account of this question is given in A. J. Toynbee, Survey of International Affairs, 1934, London, 1935, pp. 221-24. The documents exchanged in the course of the discussion are collected in an appendix to Malek Esmaili (Azizollah), Le golfe persique et les iales de Bahrein, Paris, 1936, pp. 231-64.

B [21] Likewise, when Bahrein was bombed by Italian planes in October 1940 Iran, which was then neutral, protested to Italy against this alleged violation of its territory. Though the issue can at present be regarded as dormant, it is not settled and might thus be brought up again if the Iranian government feels that the time is opportune for such action.

K 648 b. Kuwait. The legal position of Kuwait is very similar to that of Bahrein. A treaty along the same lines as those concluded with Bahrein was entered into the Sheikh of Kuwait on 23 January 1899. (21) A Political Agent for Kuwait was first appointed in 1904..

21. The engagements concerning Kuwait which are discussed here may be found in Aitchison, pp. 262-65.

K 648 471 As in Bahrein, the British Government has reserved for itself control over the exploitation of Kuwait's natural resources. In a letter of 29 July 1911 the Sheikh promised not to grant any pearling concession without British consent. By a note of 27 October 1913 he agreed not to grant oil concessions "to anybody except a person appointed from the British government." An oil concession was granted to the Kuwait Oil Company, which is jointly owned by the Gulf Oil Corporation and the d'Arcy Exploration Company Ltd., which in turn is a subsidiary of the Anglo Iranian Oil Company Ltd.

K 648 In the first World War the Sheikh of Kuwait remained loyal to the British government after Turkey had entered the war on the side